

Sketches by the Way.

In noticing incidents connected with my recent visit to the East, I shall speak of things as they impressed me at the time; my praise or censure shall correspond with my approval or disapproval.

I am under obligations to the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, for a free ride for myself and lady over their road. Over this road including the C. O. R. R. from Zanesville to the Ohio river, passengers are transferred to Baltimore in about 24 hours from Zanesville. The average run is twenty miles to the hour, including the mountain slopes. Passengers who leave the Ohio river in the morning, will have a fine view of the mountain scenery, which for wild, romantic and picturesque views, is not surpassed in sublimity and grandeur by any on the continent; more especially the Cheat river valley, as it is called. Two channels are passed over on stone and trestle-work, one of which is 170 feet in height, if I remember correctly. This structure, of such immense height is pronounced by the best architects to be as firm and safe as the Rock of Gibraltar. The run over the road is extremely pleasant. I thought it one of the smoothest rides I have enjoyed for a long time; being able to read small print with entire ease, while the cars were in motion. The conductors that I travelled with were not wanting in any of the essential qualifications necessary to make the traveller comfortable and satisfied. They complied promptly with the requests of their passengers, and in a very easy way, pointed out the places of interest along the way. Those who remember to have formed a partial acquaintance with, were, KENNER, WALKER and WILK. There were others whose names I did not learn. When I was going East, I should feel inclined to go over the same route.

In conversation with Mr. SCOTT, superintendent of Public Works for the State of Maryland, (a portion of the road belongs to that State,) he informed me that the road was doing a fine business, and paying a handsome dividend. This route I think merits a good name on another account. I refer to the very superior quality of the eating houses, and the fact, that passengers are not rung out by the shrill cry of "all aboard," at from ten to fifteen minutes, but are allowed a full half hour to take their meals. This, I think a reasonable arrangement, and one that all other things being equal, should give a route the preference.

The Belmont House, at Bellaire, is a new hotel, and a very pleasant place to stay at, everything being just to my mind. We stopped there over the first night.

REVERE HOUSE AT CUMBERLAND. This is a model hotel, and one that in the neatness and ample arrangements of the sleeping apartments, and the table, the traveller will seldom see rivalled. You step from the platform of the railroad directly into this hotel.

HARPER'S FERRY. This spot has attractions for us, and we remained over there from 12 M. till next morning. The gentlemen that I formed acquaintance with were Mr. Barker, master of the Army; Mr. Barker, Mr. Merriell, and Mr. Ball; who were in charge of the government affairs. These gentlemen showed us through the National Armory, and seemed to take pleasure in communicating in detail, the whole history of the John Brown raid which did not differ materially from what had previously been made known through the press. There were however, some incidents given, which I would be glad to detail, had I space. I also conversed freely with other citizens. We conferred mutually upon the points of difference between the North and the South, on the slave question, and had no misunderstanding. I gave them what I considered to be the true position of Ohio on the slave question; and they seemed glad to learn that abolitionists were not so plenty in the Backeye State as they had been inclined to think. Upon the whole, we had a very pleasant sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and were treated more kindly in our time. I am pleased with myself for having carried out my determination of stopping there. I am satisfied that a mutual and intelligent reconciliation of the differences between different portions of the Union can be established, by friendly intercourse and mutual concessions.

Harper's Ferry has an excellent hotel, the porch of which is on a level with the platform of the railroad, which is kept by Mr. Wager.

THE CAPITOL.

Any description which I could give of Washington City and the National Building, would be useless. They must be seen to be realized. I will say however, that the city has a population of about 60,000; and I know that I do not exceed the truth when I say that I saw there the very best, and most extensive market that I ever looked upon at this season. We are indebted to the kindness of Hon. C. D. MATTHEWS, for showing us about the city. His attention to our comfort and enjoyment, in accompanying us in a carriage to

every place about the city that possessed attractions, surpassed my merits or expectations. It is not difficult to discover in the city, that "CHARLEY" has gained for himself a great circle of friends, and an enviable popularity.

To ex-Governor Medill, also, we owe a debt of gratitude for procuring us comfortable lodgings at the Avenue House in advance of our arrival, and also for showing us through the President's grounds, and other public places. During our stay at the Capitol, we had a glimpse at the principal dignitaries of the land, many of whom we had felt rather a childish desire to see.

MOUNT VERNON.

The passage from Washington to the Mount Vernon farm, is by the Potomac river, on a fine steamer, mastered by Captain Baker; a smiling, pleasant fellow in whose presence you feel perfectly easy. He manifests the greatest care for the safety and comfort of his passengers. The distance from the Capital to the Farm, is about 16 miles. In this trip, we were landed at Fort Washington, on the east bank, and half an hour given us to reconnoitre. This is a powerful fort, and has entire command of the river; mounting some 40 heavy cannon, which would render the approach of an enemy almost exceedingly hazardous.

THE TOMB.

The feelings which gained possession of me, when I stood by, and laid my hand upon the stone sarcophagus which contained the remains of GEORGE WASHINGTON, I will not, I cannot attempt to describe. It was a privilege I have all my life longed to enjoy. I passed in review the scenes of the times that "tried men's souls"; I thought of the defeat of Braddock; of the crossing the Delaware; the water at Valley Forge; of the many brave and noble deeds of him who sleeps in death, but lives immortal in the hearts of his countrymen, and thought, how can we disregard his precepts, or trample under foot his examples. At that moment, I wished every disunionist, could stand where I did, and feel as I felt. I am glad I went there. The place, the circumstances, the theme is hallowed, and I am sure I left there a better man, than I went.

The Mansion remains as it was left by its illustrious proprietor, and many of the old buildings. Mr. Washington, a representative of the family, is still there, but will leave about the first of June. The Ladies Association have partial possession. Two rooms only are opened to visitors, and the hall between the two principal divisions of the house. The pictures remain on the walls; and the architecture and painting of the rooms takes you back about one hundred years, and almost makes you feel that you are living in the days of Washington.

A shade of inhospitality is thrown over things, from the fact, that Mr. Washington, upon the approach of visitors, retires to his room and is not seen. But you are thrown upon your independence, and say to yourself, I own some of this farm; it was the property of my father, and I will walk over it. This is a scintillation of the patriotism that inspires the descendants of the revolutionaries. It is a most holy feeling, no king on his throne, or his most exalted subject ever felt it. I glory in cherishing this enthusiasm; and while I live, it shall be the dearest, and most sacred feeling of my breast.

From the Farm we returned to Baltimore City, in time to join the excursion of Editors from the West, consisting of some 200, with their ladies. The Press of Baltimore met the excursion and entertained them in a manner as creditable to them, as it was satisfactory to the excursionists. The quarters at the hotels were comfortable, and on Monday the 7th of May, the display of the fire companies in Monument square, and the grand military parade, all for the benefit of the excursionists, were the most grand displays of the kind I have ever looked upon. On the evening of the same day, a grand festival was given at the Euton House, by the Press of Baltimore. On the following morning the excursion would have left for Washington City and Mount Vernon, and we for our home.

I should have mentioned in the proper place, that the company on the boat to Mount Vernon, consisting of about 200 persons, was addressed by Mr. Faulkner of Mississippi. Messrs. Cummings of Illinois, and ex-Governor Steel of New Hampshire, and two gentlemen from Murfreesburg Tennessee, whose names I have lost. Mr. Faulkner from the extreme South, is an eloquent speaker; and though from his locality, might be expected to hold ultra feelings, yet he came down about equally on fanatics and abstractionists, from the South and the North. The addresses were all patriotic, and general good cheer prevailed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Between Lancaster and the Ohio River, the wheat fields, as seen from the road, are certainly very much under the average promise for a fair crop. From the river to Cumberland, we see very little good farming, being most of the way among mountains. After passing below that point, the country improves in an agricultural character; and after passing into Maryland, the wheat-fields are as good as I have ever looked upon. I was told by the farmers there, that Maryland never promised a better wheat crop, than the present season.

The highest point attained, in passing over the mountains, is 2,700 feet above the surface of the waters of Chesapeake

bay at Baltimore; and we certainly sometimes passed above the clouds; for we would at times be in a dash of rain, and again we could see heavy banks of fog or cloud, on the mountain sides below.

There are 17 tunnels on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Wheeling to Baltimore, varying from a few rods to a mile in length; and the whole distance of the route is characterized by a sublimity and grandeur of scenery, that richly repays the traveller for a pleasure trip.

The night trains on this road, have attached to them sleeping cars, arranged with berths, so that one can lay down and sleep as soundly, as in a steamer on the river. This is an additional charge of 50 cents, the same that you would pay in a hotel; but while you enjoy that comfort, you in the same time pass over upwards of 200 miles of your journey, instead of being stationary at a hotel.

RELICS.

I am not in general, an adorer of relics. But I pursued two crude specimens at the Mount Vernon Farms, that I prize highly. One is a fragment from a flagstone in front of the Washington house, broken by the gradual falling of the flat stones that were once trod by the feet of GEORGE WASHINGTON; the other is a chip from a fallen chestnut tree, which I knew had been on the farm over 100 years. I also procured an Ambrotype picture of the tomb and its surroundings, with myself and wife in the foreground, which was taken while I was present, by an artist who remains there for the purpose.

It is the custom with steamers on the river, even to this day, to toll their bells in passing the old mansion.

This suit of clothes worn by General Washington, when he received the sword from Lord Cornwallis at the close of the Revolutionary war, is in a good state of preservation in the Patent Office at Washington, and are to be seen by all visitors. There are also other relics from the household of Washington, such as chairs, tables, stands, &c., &c.

I cannot close this part of my sketch, without the remark, that I think it the duty of every one, who can compass it in their time and means, to visit the Capital; and especially the scenes of Revolutionary deeds: it will strengthen the patriotism of all good citizens, and endear to them their country.

There are many points of interest about the city, that I cannot now describe; among which are, the equestrian statues of WASHINGTON and JACKSON. They are of iron, and set upon marble pedestals. The figures are much above the size of life, and as works of art, are unapproached on the continent, if not in the world.

The treasury building, when completed, it is thought will be the greatest in the world. The Smithsonian Institute, alluded to in the last week's Gazette, is under the control of the government. Its origin was in this wise. A millionaire in England, died some years since, leaving a large amount of money to the United States government, to be used for the "benefit of mankind." The money was loaned for several years, and the interest put into the treasury; but Congress decided to erect this building, and endow it for the "benefit of mankind." Besides the museum, it contains a free lecture-room, capable of seating 2000 persons; an extensive chemical and philosophical department, with salaries professors, paid by the government; and a gallery of oil-paintings of some 300 of the most noted Indians, both living and dead. There is in all good weather, a string of carriages and footmen passing, and repassing; to the institute; and conductors are there to answer all questions. No charge is made for anything. The lecture-room is open to any proper person, who may wish to give a lecture, when it is not engaged.

It was said to me by C. D. MATTHEWS, that the lighting of the hall of Congress with gas, when in full light, costs \$120.00 per hour. Think of that.

OUR HAT.

In the excitement of "getting aboard" at the "Relay House," to go to Washington, after superintending the shipping of the baggage, I could not see my wife on the platform, and not knowing which car she had got into, or whether in fact, she was aboard at all, I passed into the front of the passenger cars, and with cart-bag, pocket, umbrella, cane and John Brown Pike, attempted to make my way through the train (five cars). In the meantime, the train was getting under way; and when in passing over the platform of about the third car, a strong puff from old Boreas (the speed of the train being about 30 miles to the hour,) blew my hat, and I done Washington city and its honours, the obedience, of passing up from the depot to the Avenue House, with uncovered head, which incident relieved my purse of a very valuable article. But all trades must live. What to me was an unpleasant loss, was to the hatter an agreeable enough occurrence; and as men live mostly from other people's wants and indiscretions, so, I suppose the hatter will pray for windy weather.

GILMORE HOUSE.

In Baltimore we went to the Gilmore House. Upon taking a room, I noticed the rules and terms of the house posted on the back of the door; \$2.50 per day for board. When about to leave, I applied to a simple rule of arithmetic, by multiplying the rate per day with the number of days: I found my bill to be about \$12 but it was handed to me at the office at \$15, lacking a few cents. (The time was two days and one night over, for two persons.) This bothered me, until I remembered that the house kept fine wines, of which, however, I neglected to avail myself, and which I might have called for and drunk, but did not. The blame, therefore, being my own, I reconciled it.

On the 8 o'clock train we left for home, and came through in 26 hours, 497 miles, eating but once on the way, found my family all well, and sent my good greetings to all, at home and abroad.

P. S.—The Gilmore House is a first-class hotel, and I have not a word to say against the attention I received; but I did think, and still think, that the bill showed a disposition to extort, and not the best method to secure patronage. I called first at the Euton House, but found it full of the excursionists and members of the Union Convention. I went in advance of the regular excursion, not because I did not desire to be with the crowd, but because I love quietness, and I preferred travelling at my own expense, to gain that point. I learn that some of the bills of the crowd were paid by the R. R. company, and by the Press of Baltimore.

The Meteoric Stone, or Aerolite.

The falling of stones from the regions above, to the earth at all, is held by many to be fabulous. The truth however of such occurrences, is as well authenticated as any other historical fact. They have been precipitated at various parts of the globe, and have been witnessed by thousands of credible persons. I have seen myself within the past ten days, several specimens of the Meteoric stone, in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington City, and also at Baltimore, with their history attached. For particular accounts of these strange visitors, see Dicks Works, and Blake's Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge.

Various theories are entertained, as to their origin, or from whence they come. They are generally supposed to be projected from the moon, or some of the planets or satellites that move round or with the earth, by volcanic eruptions; but this is hypothetical.

Another theory is, that they are the result of the play of chemical affinities, of materials floating within the earth's atmosphere. This is probably the most plausible; but the subject is in darkness. One thing only is known certainly, and that is, that their approach to the earth is heralded by a flame of fire, and loud reports, as of cannon, the result doubtless of the explosion of a burning body; but as to the regions where these bodies are formed, or the chemical affinities which cause their combustion, nothing is known.

This kind of phenomena is frequently witnessed; and there are few who have not seen them. They are usually called meteors, or shooting stars. Sometimes they appear as fine shooting sparks; at other times they are like rolling barrels of liquid fire, and seem to end in explosion.

Often, when not very remote, the noise is compared to the discharge of musketry or cannon. Their apparent size, and the sounds issued upon explosion, may be altogether owing to their approximation, or remoteness from us. The precipitation of fragments of rocks to the earth, which always occurs after one of these explosions, is a very remarkable circumstance connected with their history, and awaits further elucidation.

The stones, upon inspection, are found to possess great weight, on account of containing metallic substances. The color is dark brown; and upon being broken, presents traces of crystallized metal. A chemical analysis shows as component parts, silica, oxide of iron, magnesia, sulphur, lime and oxide of nickel. Their descent through the atmosphere is accompanied by a veiling sound, as of hot iron passing through water; and when found, more or less hot, and give out a sulphurous smell. Whether this heat is the consequence of the inflammable condition of the meteor from which they were projected by explosion, or whether the heat is acquired by the rapid passage of the body through the atmosphere, cannot be, as yet, determined: both hypotheses have advocates.

Of the occurrence of this kind alluded to our last issue, as having been witnessed near Cambridge, in Germany county, we have obtained entirely reliable testimony. The report was near the middle of the day, and is said to have been heard as far east as Bellaire, and as far west as Newark. The tract over which the stones fell, was about ten miles in length, and two in width. A great number of stones have been found, varying in size from one pound to fifty pounds. When striking the earth, they buried themselves from a few inches to a few feet, according to their weight. The course was from south-west to north-east. They entered the ground in an oblique or slanting direction, but not all in the same direction; which proves that the force that projected them was from a centre, acting in different directions, and rather contravenes the idea of their being thrown off from other planets, and forced beyond their attraction, into that of the earth. The north-east limit of the tract, was near Point Pleasant in Germany county, and the south-west limit was near New Concord in Muskingum county.

We shall probably have, shortly, some scientific examinations of this subject which, if we see, we shall give our readers the benefit of.

GOOSEY JON JONES is received. This truly and deservedly popular magazine, needs no other recommendation, than to say that it is so. We will say however, that the present number is fully up to my former issue. Its selections and contributions are very excellent, and the plates are very superior.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by Abraham Shaffer, Esq., Mr. ROBERT BARNETT and Miss CHARLOTTE HOFFMAN, both of this county.

How to avoid drowning—always keep your head above water.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republicans held their State Convention in Columbus, on the 13th of June for the nomination of a State ticket, and also to form a presidential electoral ticket. The officers to be elected this year are, Attorney General, in place of Mr. WALCOTT, whose term expires: one Judge of the Supreme Court, and one member of the Board of Public Works. Mr. BURKHARDT (Rep.) is the outgoing Judge of Supreme Court; and Mr. BACHUS, (Dem.) is the member of Public Works, whose term expires this year.

Baltimore Union Convention.

This body met in council in the city of Baltimore, on the 9th inst. The number in attendance is represented as being large, and respectable in force and character; consisting mainly of the remnants of the old Whig party. The session lasted but two days, and was entirely harmonious. They adopt no platform but the constitution, which implies the right to construe that instrument to suit party measures. Hon. JONAS BELL, of Tennessee, is the nominee for President, in 1860, and EDWARD EVERETT for Vice President. Mr. Bell has filled important posts in government affairs, is an old Line Whig of the Know-Nothing school, and very conservative in principle, but not the man by any means for the crisis.

Under ordinary circumstances, Mr. Bell would be one of the very best men in the nation, for President; but the idea of bringing the present extremes to unite by such an undefined position, is simply preposterous. We shall have more to say of the party and their candidates hereafter.

The Heenan and Sayers Fight.

We have refrained from writing much about this International fight, because the final settlement of it has been delayed. As the matter stands now, there is no reason to believe that there will be any more fighting. That Mr. Heenan is entitled to the belt, there is no one presumes to question, at least on this side of the water. A manifest determination not to yield the championship to the American claimant, by the friends of Mr. Sayers on the English side, was understood, from the breaking in of the crowd, when Heenan had Sayers in a position that gave him determined the contest in a few seconds.

Mr. Sayers, it is said by his physicians, could not be in condition to resume the fight, under two months, if ever, while Heenan is ready for the scratch at any moment.

It is now proposed to deposit the original belt with "Bell's Life," and two new ones given to Sayers and Heenan; one representing the champion of heavy weights, and the other of light weights. This will, if accepted, decide the contest, as Sayers is said to be disabled, and will soon be past the age for good fighting.

THE EMBASSY.

The Japanese embassy arrived at Washington City on Wednesday the 14th inst., amidst the roar of Cannons and the cheers of Citizens. Their number is 20 officials, and 51 servants. Both Houses of Congress adjourned and the guests were escorted to their quarters at the Willard House.

Pure Air.

People are beginning, in these days, to wake up to the necessity of ventilation. And still there are tens of thousands who are slowly dying—committing suicide—in consequence of a lack of change in the air they force themselves to breathe over and over again. Everybody understands the allusion to the famous Black Hole of Calcutta, at once; its meaning has an application in every house, shop, office, and place of business in the land. Not long ago, a steamer, plying from Ireland to Liverpool, was overtaken by a severe storm, and the emigrants on board were driven into the fore cabin, the hatches battened down, and a tarpaulin nailed over it. The consequence was, that the vessel entered harbor with about eighty persons dead on board, the victims of pure air generated by immuring a large number of human beings—about one hundred and thirty—in a small cabin, eighteen feet long by twelve wide, and nine high. The horrors of that night must have been fearful in the extreme to the wretched victims; so foul was the air, that when the hatches were taken off, and the mate went into the cabin, the light in his hand was extinguished. Nothing can more strongly argue the necessity of ventilation in buildings, such as churches, theatres, ballrooms, and lecture-rooms, where large assemblage of people congregate. Upon this matter of ventilation a physician says:—

"Too many lights also, in a close room destroy the healthy circulation of the air, and the presence of shrubs and strong-scented flowers has the same effect, particularly in bed-chambers, the doors and windows of which should always be kept open during the day, otherwise a slow poison will be generated and diffused through the air of the room. Evaporation from putrid substances, and the gases produced by burning charcoal and coal, must also be studiously guarded against; and above all the sharing by healthy persons of the same bed with invalids, or by children with old people. In fact, more than two persons should never sleep in the same chamber; and this regulation that ought to be enforced by the laws of a country, which, while they prohibit the administration of physical poisons, apathetically tolerate the transmission of infection, and provided no penalty for the murder of a whole family by the poison of a carbonized air."

The Japanese Embassy arrived at New York last night. Wednesday May 9th.

A dispatch to the Tribune says that a careful examination of the condition of the Treasury shows that there will be a deficit of at least \$8,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year, on the 30th of June, on the basis of Secretary Cobb's receipts, which must be supplied either from a loan or Treasury notes. There is no disposition to grant the latter in the House. Admitting Secretary Cobb's estimates from the present tariff to be correct, the revenue is nearly \$12,000,000 below the actual demands of the Treasury. A material modification is absolutely necessary, or the Government must be carried on by borrowing, as during the last three years.

SENATORIAL.—Hon. J. S. Foster was re-elected to the United States Senate, on the 10th inst., by the Connecticut Legislature.

Mr. Easton, the democratic candidate against him, is anti-Douglas and advocates Southern views. The vote on joint ballot stood: Foster 153, Easton 77.—Majority for Foster, 76.

Below, we give a specimen of the kind of men who are the agitators at the South, and who say they are determined to dissolve the Union. We copy from the New York Times. Mr. Yancy is the man alluded to.

He is a native of Troy, New York. His mother subsequently married the Rev. Dr. Beman of Troy, and the queer freaks as to old that lady would fill a volume.—Yancy was sent to Williams College, but no College could hold him, and the Faculty were glad to get rid of him. Yancy, in South Carolina, shot his uncle dead, and was imprisoned for the act fifteen months, and then was sent to Congress, where he fought a bloodless duel with Mr. Clingman.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church, met at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 1st inst. Two hundred and twenty delegates; representing forty-five annual conferences, were in attendance. As yet nothing of general interest has transpired though questions of a most exciting nature are on the docket.

On Thursday, Ex-President Fillmore appeared in the hall, and a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting him to take a seat on the platform. He was received by the Bishops and cordially welcomed.—The Conference rising in a mass.

Countess Danner, the Copenhagen milliner, who became the wife of the present King of Denmark, has become so obnoxious to the ladies of the "best society" leave the house as soon she enters her box in the opera.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Bremen, Fairfield county, Ohio, April 27 1880, of Abner of the Lung, Mrs. MARGARET WIDENER, consort of Samuel Widener, in the 33rd year of her age.

She has gone to join the blood washed millions that have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. She leaves a husband, and three small children, (two sons and a daughter,) to mourn their irreparable loss. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for five years. She died as she lived, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, leaving a bright example to all around her that all was well, and for her to die would be her gain. Well may it be said of her, that those who knew her best loved her most. She was ever kind and affable in her intercourse with all. She was a kind and dutiful wife; a loving and devoted mother, an affectionate friend, and an obliging neighbor, whose death will not soon be forgotten by her many and intimate friends.

On Sunday the 29th, after an elaborate discourse by Rev. Mr. Fitzer, at the church in Bremen, during which he dwelt upon the many christian virtues of the deceased, her remains were conveyed to the grave yard east of Lancaster, and deposited in their last resting place, in presence of numerous relatives and friends.

Military Election.

(SPECIAL ORDER, No. 7.)
HEAD QUARTERS, NEW 7th DIV. O. M. & V. M.
MARIETTA, OHIO, May 2, 1880.
The qualified Electors of the 1st Brigade, composed of the counties of Fairfield, Lucas, and Perry, (Division of Western Ohio,) will meet at their Head Quarters, or Company Armories, on Thursday, May 21, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., to proceed to elect by ballot, one CAPTAIN, one 1st Lieut., and one 2nd Lieut., in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1877, and all poll-books will be furnished by the Division of Western Ohio, at the Headquarters of the 1st Brigade, on 7th Division, O. M. & V. M., as made up, by order of J. H. BURBRIDGE, Major General, Division stationed.

Division Inspector and Asst. Adjutant General.

Military Election.

(SPECIAL ORDER, No. 7.)
HEAD QUARTERS, NEW 7th DIV. O. M. & V. M.
MARIETTA, OHIO, May 3, 1880.
The qualified Electors of the 2nd Brigade, composed of the counties of Fairfield, Lucas, and Perry, (Division of Western Ohio,) will meet at their Head Quarters, or Company Armories, on Thursday, May 21, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., to proceed to elect by ballot, one CAPTAIN, one 1st Lieut., and one 2nd Lieut., in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1877, and all poll-books will be furnished by the Division of Western Ohio, at the Headquarters of the 2nd Brigade, on 7th Division, O. M. & V. M., as made up, by order of J. H. BURBRIDGE, Major General, Division stationed.

Division Inspector and Asst. Adjutant General.

Military Election.

(SPECIAL ORDER, No. 7.)
HEAD QUARTERS, NEW 7th DIV. O. M. & V. M.
MARIETTA, OHIO, May 4, 1880.
The qualified Electors of the 3rd Brigade, composed of the counties of Fairfield, Lucas, and Perry, (Division of Western Ohio,) will meet at their Head Quarters, or Company Armories, on Thursday, May 21, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., to proceed to elect by ballot, one CAPTAIN, one 1st Lieut., and one 2nd Lieut., in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1877, and all poll-books will be furnished by the Division of Western Ohio, at the Headquarters of the 3rd Brigade, on 7th Division, O. M. & V. M., as made up, by order of J. H. BURBRIDGE, Major General, Division stationed.

Division Inspector and Asst. Adjutant General.

Military Election.

(SPECIAL ORDER, No. 7.)
HEAD QUARTERS, NEW 7th DIV. O. M. & V. M.
MARIETTA, OHIO, May 5, 1880.
The qualified Electors of the 4th Brigade, composed of the counties of Fairfield, Lucas, and Perry, (Division of Western Ohio,) will meet at their Head Quarters, or Company Armories, on Thursday, May 21, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., to proceed to elect by ballot, one CAPTAIN, one 1st Lieut., and one 2nd Lieut., in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1877, and all poll-books will be furnished by the Division of Western Ohio, at the Headquarters of the 4th Brigade, on 7th Division, O. M. & V. M., as made up, by order of J. H. BURBRIDGE, Major General, Division stationed.

Division Inspector and Asst. Adjutant General.

Military Election.

(SPECIAL ORDER, No. 7.)
HEAD QUARTERS, NEW 7th DIV. O. M. & V. M.
MARIETTA, OHIO, May 6, 1880.
The qualified Electors of the 5th Brigade, composed of the counties of Fairfield, Lucas, and Perry, (Division of Western Ohio,) will meet at their Head Quarters, or Company Armories, on Thursday, May 21, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., to proceed to elect by ballot, one CAPTAIN, one 1st Lieut., and one 2nd Lieut., in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1877, and all poll-books will be furnished by the Division of Western Ohio, at the Headquarters of the 5th Brigade, on 7th Division, O. M. & V. M., as made up, by order of J. H. BURBRIDGE, Major General, Division stationed.

Division Inspector and Asst. Adjutant General.

Military Election.

(SPECIAL ORDER, No. 7.)
HEAD QUARTERS, NEW 7th DIV. O. M. & V. M.
MARIETTA, OHIO, May 7, 1880.
The qualified Electors of the 6th Brigade, composed of the counties of Fairfield, Lucas, and Perry, (Division of Western Ohio,) will meet at their Head Quarters, or Company Armories, on Thursday, May 21, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., to proceed to elect by ballot, one CAPTAIN, one 1st Lieut., and one 2nd Lieut., in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1877, and all poll-books will be furnished by the Division of Western Ohio, at the Headquarters of the 6th Brigade, on 7th Division, O. M. & V. M., as made up, by order of J. H. BURBRIDGE, Major General, Division stationed.

Division Inspector and Asst. Adjutant General.

Military Election.

(SPECIAL ORDER, No. 7.)
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